

The Longhorn Beetles of the Philippines

(Cerambycidae, Prioninae)

Part I: Prioninae

For Romeo M. Lumawig

By Karl-Ernst Hübepohl

Abstract

Keys to tribes, genera, and species of Prioninae known from the Philippines are given. A catalogue is provided, one new genus, and four new species are described: *Tagalog* gen. nov. *lumawigi* spec. nov., *Toxentes (Catypnes) negrosianus* spec. nov., *Megopis (Baralipton) lumawigi* spec. nov., *mindanaonis* spec. nov.

Preface

This is the first paper of a survey of the Philippine fauna of longhorn beetles, i. e.: Cerambycidae with the subfamilies Prioninae, Cerambycinae, Lepturinae, Lamiinae, and Disteniidae.

During the 19th century, some well-known entomologists worked out a first and still solid knowledge of Philippine Cerambycidae, mainly NEWMAN and PACOE. In this century studies were continued by AURIVILLIUS, FISHER, HELLER, SCHULTZE, and SCHWARZER. With the exceptions of Lamiinae, treated worldwide by BBREUNING during five decades, very few species have been published after 1935. We can say that we did not hear about Philippine Prioninae, Lepturinae, and Cerambycinae since about fifty years. Thus, the collecting activities of Mr. Romeo M. Lumawig, Manila, and his family, covering most of the mayor islands during the last 15 years were and are rich in new species. After working ten years with Lumawig's material, it seems useful to publish the results, in the intention to encourage the study of these so beautiful, infinitely varied coleoptera, giving at hand tools for identifying the specimens found in the field and to offer a base for further studies.

This survey, of course, is a preliminary one. Many species are still waiting to be „discovered“; and many never will be, the original habitats are disappearing more and more quickly in that part of the world. The question of establishing subspecies, extremely in-

teresting in this archipel of thousands of islands, will remain unsolved until more material is available than there is actually at hand. Most of the Philippine species of Cerambycidae and Disteniidae are endemic, how far they are spread over the islands or restricted to one or some of them can not be answered definitely at present. „Range“ refers to localities mentioned in literature and/or to specimens labelled by Lumawig. It is obvious that these data remain more or less accidental. Most of the species have their congeneric or contribal relatives in the Indonesian islands, the Malay peninsula or in South East Asia in general. A certain number belongs to the Australian-Papuan fauna, and some are close to Taiwanese and Japanese forms. At the end of each part, more information concerning this question is given.

Subfamily Prioninae

- | | | |
|---|---|-------------|
| 1 | Metathoracic episternum subparallel-sided in basal 4/5 | 2 |
| – | Metathoracic episternum gradually narrowed posteriorly | Megopidini |
| 2 | Lateral margin of prothorax entire or with many small teeth | Macrotomini |
| – | Lateral margin of prothorax with 3 or 4 large teeth | Prionini |

Tribe Macrotomini

- | | | |
|---|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1 | Antennal segment 3 much longer than scape | 2 |
| – | Antennal segment 3 shorter or about as long as scape | 6 |
| 2 | Antennal segment 3 not flattened; prothorax of male without an elevated lateral margin, sides not spinose or dentate | <i>Tagalog</i> gen. nov. |
| – | Antennal segment 3 flattened; prothorax with an elevated lateral margin, sides spinose or dentate | 3 |
| 3 | Pronotum with same sculpture in the two sexes, with coarse punctures and/or rugosity | 4 |
| – | Pronotum with different sculpture in the two sexes; tumescent in male, with fine and dense punctures and small, shining areas; more or less coarsely and densely punctate in female | 5 |
| 4 | Antennal segments 4 and followings more than half as wide as 3 | <i>Armiger</i> VOET* |
| – | Antennal segments 4 and followings very narrow, less than half as wide as 3 | <i>Bandar</i> LAMEERE |
| 5 | Antennal segment 3 not more than twice as long (male) or 1,75 as long (female) as pronotum | <i>Anomophysis</i> QUENTIN & VILLIERS |
| – | Antennal segment 3 three times as long (male) or twice as long (female) as pronotum | <i>Macrophysis</i> QUENTIN & VILLIERS |
| 6 | Femora not spiny at dorsal surface | <i>Rhaphipodus</i> SERVILLE |
| – | Femora spiny on dorsal surface | <i>Remphan</i> WATERHOUSE |

* Females of *Armiger* spp. are very similar to females of *Anomophysis absurda* Newman; the latter have the dorsal faces of tibiae spined, *Armiger* spp. not.

QUENTIN & VILLIERS (1981) limit this tribe to those genera which belong to LAMEERE'S subdivision Macrotomae (Genera Insectorum, No. 172). „Il semble évident que la plupart des autres „sous-groupes“: Stenodontes, Rhaphipodi, Xixuthri, etc. devraient constituer, après une sérieuse sélection des genres considérés, des tribus distinctes“. Since these new tribes have not been revised till now, the genera *Rhaphipodus* Serv. and *Remphan* Wat. („Rhaphipodi“) and a new genus, *Tagalog*, belonging probably to the „Cnemoplites“ sensu Lameere, are included, for the purpose of this paper, into the tribe Macrotomini.

Genus *Tagalog* nov.

Head small, little more than half as wide as prothorax; mandibles short, about $\frac{1}{4}$ as long as head. Third antennal segment not flattened. Poriferous areas of antennae little developed, more expanded only on last two segments. Pronotum of male trapezoid with straight sides, lateral margin without edge or spines or teeth, disc with two pits in apical half.

Pronotum, scutellum and sterna of male tumescent, densely covered with sexual punctures; median, triangular area on metasternum free from sexual punctures, forming a pilose depression, sharply limited against the tumescent lateral areas (fig. 2). Legs short, femora subparallel, spined on ventral face. Anterior tibiae spined on dorsal and ventral faces, median and posterior tibiae on ventral face only. First segment of tarsae shorter than second and third together, last segment shorter than the first three.

Genotype: *Tagalog lumawigi* spec. nov.

This genus should belong to Lameere's „Cnemoplites“, from the Australian-Papuan region. It differs from the known genera of this group by the combination of following characters (σ^7):

- Antennae with segment 3 much longer than scape or segment 4.
- Prothorax without an elevated lateral margin, sides without spines or teeth.
- Sexual puncture on pronotum and sterna; triangular, very distinct depression on metasternum.

Female unknown.

Tagalog lumawigi spec. nov.

(Fig. 1, 2)

σ^7 : Head, pronotum, femora and tibiae, segments 1–3 of antennae dark brown; ventral face, tarsae and segments 4–11 of antennae reddish brown; elytra yellowish brown. Pilosity yellow, very scarce.

Clypeus covered by a tuft of hair. Frons with anterior margin and a very deep, narrow, transverse sulcus, concave; coarsely, but shallowly punctate, as well as the largely separated and not prominent antennal supports and the vertex, the latter with a longitu-

dinal groove between the eyes; eyes separated by a distance equal to largest width of one eye, on the coarsely rugose ventral face by $1\frac{1}{2}$ that distance. Genae short, rounded, with sparse, small points. Head with very sparse, erect pilosity.

Antennae surpassing middle of elytra; scape attaining posterior margin of eye, coarsely and densely punctate. Segment 3 twice as long as scape, with coarse, basally dense, towards apex sparse punctures, inner face spined, apically on inner side with a long, on outer side with a very small spine. Segment $4\frac{1}{3}$ as long as 3, finely and very sparsely punctate, with a few, small spines on inner face, apically with small internal and longer external spines. Following segments subsequently shortened, $11\frac{1}{3}$ longer than 4, not appendiculate. 5 apically like 4, 6–10 apically rounded (6–7) or acute (8–10) on inner side, with acute spine on outer. 6 and 7 with external edge and small poriferous area on apex; 8–10 with external edge on full length and more expanded poriferous areas and narrow longitudinal ridges; 11 fully sculptured that way.

Pronotum tumescent, without lateral edge, without teeth or spines; base double curved, posterior angles acute, sides straight, narrowed towards apex, anterior angles rounded; disc with a distinct pit on each side of apical half and some indistinct depressions on basal half. Pronotum opaque, with double punctures: extremely densely and finely punctate, and with moderately dense, coarse points which are partially covered by the network of fine points.

Scutellum small, subsemicircular, tumescent, extremely densely and finely punctate.

Elytra parallel, somewhat flattened in apical half, suture somewhat gaping at apex with small teeth, outer angle broadly rounded; with fine and dense, netlike rugosity, basally with small granulites which become obsolete in apical half.

Prosternum tumescent, extremely densely and finely punctate, process transversely rounded, largely surpassing anterior coxae with not declined, round top. Mesosternum with same punctures, process broad, flat, apically rounded. Metasternum with same punctures, tumescent laterally, the triangular depression free from sexual punctures, not opaque, finely, moderately densely punctate, with rough, semierect pilosity (fig. 2).

Abdomen shining like the depression, strongly but shallowly punctate; 5th sternite apically emarginate.

Femora not attaining apex of abdomen, subparallel; tibiae feebly expanded towards apex. Femora coarsely and rather densely punctate, interior face of posterior femora smooth. Tarsae very finely pilose.

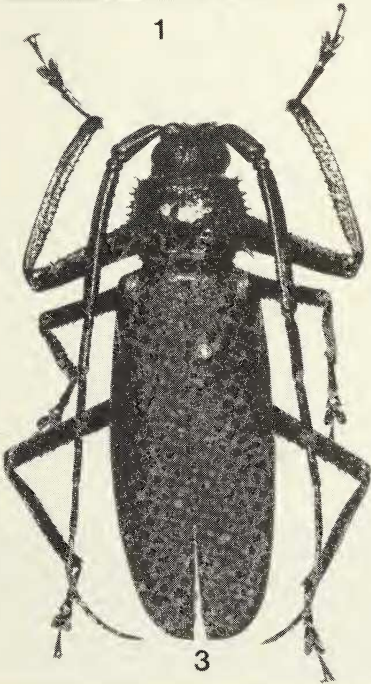
Holotype ♂, length (without mandibles) 31 mm, width 9,5 mm, Philippines (no further data), Lumawig leg., in author's collection. ♀ unknown.



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2



3



4

Genus **Armiger** VOET

Armiger VOET, 1778, Cat. syst. Col., 2: 1.

Integument reddish to dark brown; disc of pronotum less coarsely punctate, the points much smaller than the distance between the antennal supports; disc with some irregular, almost unpunctate areas *grassator* VOET

Integument black; disc of pronotum extremely coarsely punctate, the points about as big as the distance between the antennal supports; disc without unpunctate areas *hudepohli* QUENTIN & VILLIERS

Armiger grassator VOET. (Fig. 3, 4)

Armiger grassator VOET, 1778, Cat. syst. Col. 2: 3, pl. 3, fig. 7.

Macrotoma ritsemai LAMEERE, 1903, Mém. Soc. ent. Belgique 11: 173, 200 (revision: 367, 394).

Hovatoma castanea: LAMEERE, 1913 (nec Olivier, 1775), Col. Cat. Junk 52: 23.

Armiger grassator: QUENTIN & VILLIERS, 1981, Annl. Soc. ent. France (N. S.) 17 (1): 373.

Range: East Sumatra, Borneo. Philippines: Luzon, Mountain Province, 1 ♂ VI–1985, 1 ♀ V–1986; Mindanao, Agusan del Norte, 1 ♀ III–1987, Lumawig leg.

Armiger hudepohli QUENTIN & VILLIERS (Fig. 5, 6)

Armiger hudepohli QUENTIN & VILLIERS, 1981, l. c.: 373, fig. 12.

Range: Mindanao, Marinduque. Mindanao VI–1977, Paratype ♂ (in coll. Hudepohl), Mindanao V–1977, Allotype ♀ (in Mus. Paris), Marinduque IV–1984, 1 ♂: Lumawig leg. (Holotype ♂, ex coll. Oberthur, in Museum Paris).

Genus **Bandar** LAMEERE

Bandar: QUENTIN & VILLIERS, 1981, l. c.: 362.

Macrotoma subgen. *Bandar* LAMEERE, 1912, Mém. Soc. ent. Belgique 21: 144, 145 (revision: 1008, 1009).

Bandar pascoei pascoei (LANSBERGE) (Fig. 7)

Bandar pascoei pascoei: QUENTIN & VILLIERS, l. c.: 363, fig. 10.

Macrotoma luzonum PASCOE, 1869 (nec Fabricius, 1775), Trans. ent. Soc. London (3), 3: 666.

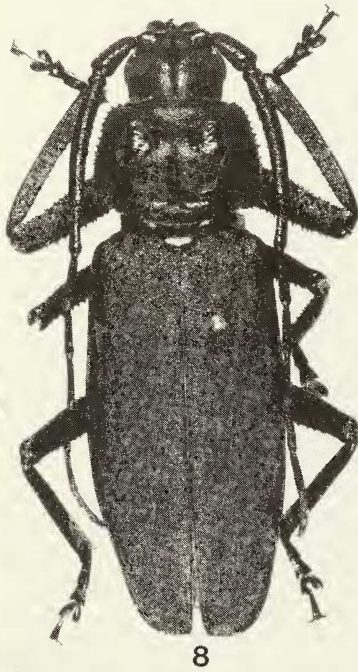
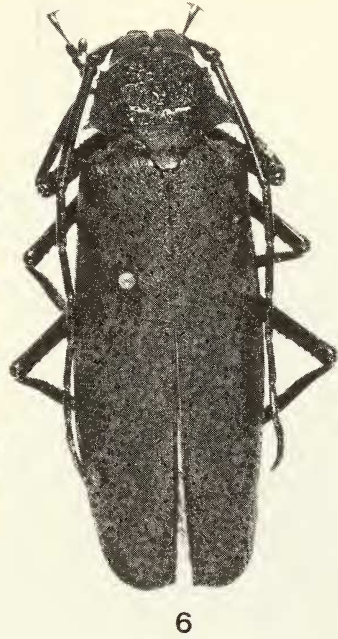
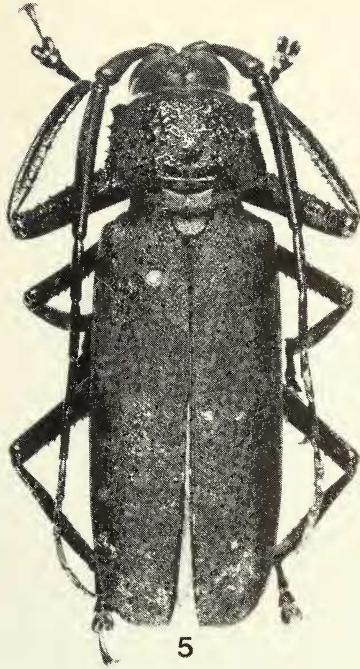
Prinobius pascoei LANSBERGE, 1884, Notes Leyden Mus., 6: 144

Macrotoma fisheri WATERHOUSE, c. o. 1884, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (5), 14: 382.

Macrotoma pascoei: LAMEERE, 1903, Mém. Soc. ent. Belgique, 11: 129, 194 (revision: 323, 388).

Macrotoma (Bandar) fisheri: LAMEERE, 1912, l. c.

Figs. 5–8: 5–6 *Armiger hudepohli* QUENTIN & VILLIERS, 5 male, 6 female, 7 *Bandar pascoei pascoei* (LANSBERGE) ♂, 8 *Anomophysis absurda* (NEWMAN) ♂.



Macrotoma (Bandar) pascoei: LAMEERE, l. c.

Macrotoma (Bandar) fisheri spp. *khooi* HAYASHI, 1975, Bull. Osaka Jonan Woman's Coll., 10: 168, pl. 1 fig. 2.

Macrotoma fisheri: HEYROVSKY, 1976, Khumbu Himal, 5: 175.

Range: Tropical Asia, Sunda Islands. Philippines: Luzon, Mountain Province, VIII & IX-1986, 5 spmns., Lumawig leg.

Genus *Anomophysis* QUENTIN & VILLIERS

Anomophysis QUENTIN & VILLIERS 1981, l. c.: 374.

Macrotoma auct. (pro parte).

Prionobius LANSBERGE, 1884, l. c. (Nec MULSANT, 1842), (pro parte).

Macrotoma subgen. *Zooblax* LAMEERE, 1912 (nec Thomson, 1877), (pro parte).

Dorsal face of median and hind femora distinctly spined *absurda* (NEWMAN)

Dorsal face of median and hind femora not spined *aegrota* (NEWMAN)

Anomophysis absurda (Newman)

(Fig. 8, 9)

Anomophysis absurda: QUENTIN & VILLIERS, 1981, l. c.: 377, figs. 19–21.

Macrotoma absurda NEWMAN, 1942, Entom.: 248.

Macrotoma (Zooblax) absurda: LAMEERE, 1913, Col. Cat. Junk, 52: 28.

Range: Bahanes, VII-1984; Luzon. Mountain Province, VIII–1986; Marinduque, VIII–1981; Negros, IV–1985: Lumawig leg.

Anomophysis aegrota (Newman)

(Fig. 10, 11)

Anomophysis aegrota: QUENTIN & VILLIERS, 1981, l. c.: 385–386, figs. 58–60.

Macrotoma aegrota NEWMAN, 1942, l. c.: 247.

Macrotoma (zooblax) aegrota: LAMEERE, 1913, l. c.: 29.

Range: Luzon. Mountain Province, VII-1986; Luzon, Viscaya, V–1986; Negros, 1985: Lumawig leg. Mindanao (Lameere cit.). Mindoro 1980, Witzgall leg.

Genus *Macrophysis* QUENTIN & VILLIERS

Macrophysis QUENTIN & VILLIERS, 1981, l. c.: 389–391.

Prionus auct. (pro parte).

Macrotoma auct. (pro parte).

Macrotoma subgen. *Zooblax* LAMEERE 1912 (nec THOMSON 1877) (pro parte).

Macrophysis luzona (FABRICIUS).

(Fig. 12)

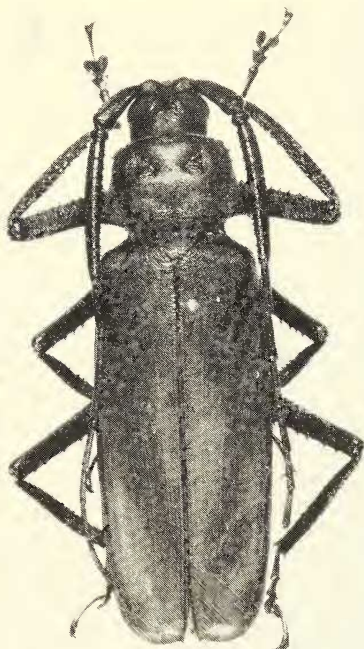
Macrophysis luzona: QUENTIN & VILLIERS, 1981, l. c.: 391–392, figs. 70-72, 76.

Prionus luzonum FABRICIUS, 1775, Syst. Ent.: 160.

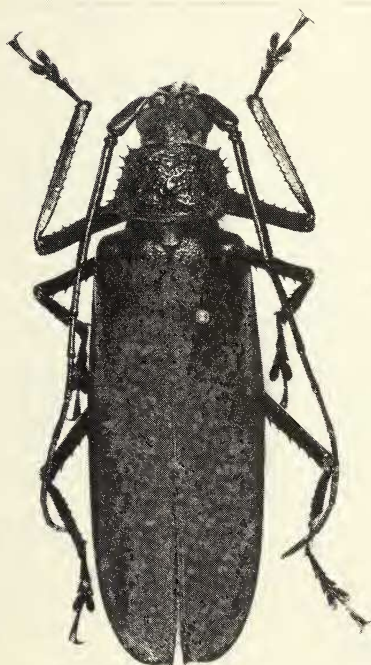
Figs. 9–12: 9 *Anomophysis absurda* (NEWMAN) ♀, 10–11 *A. aegrota* (NEWMAN), 10 male, 11 female, 12 *Macrophysis luzona* (FABRICIUS), ♂.



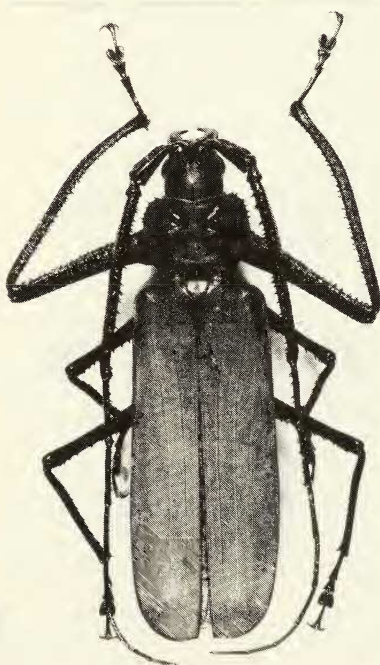
9



10



11



12

Macrotoma luzonum: SERVILLE, 1832, Ann. soc. Ent. France, 1: 138.

Macrotoma (Zooblax) luzonum: LAMEERE, 1913, Col. Cat. Junk 52: 29.

Range: Luzon, Mountain Province, VI—1986; Mindanao, VI, 1981; Marinduque, III—1981, III—1978, III—1979: Lumawig leg. Mindoro; Luna: Quentin & Villiers cit.

Genus *Rhaphipodus* Serville

Rhaphipodus SERVILLE, 1932, l. c.: 168.

Rhaphidopodus: GEMMINGER & HAROLD, 1873, Cat. Col. IX: 2766.

Rhaphipodus: LAMEERE, 1903, Mém. Soc. ent. Belgique, 11: 71 (revision: 265).

Rhaphipodus manillae (NEWMAN)

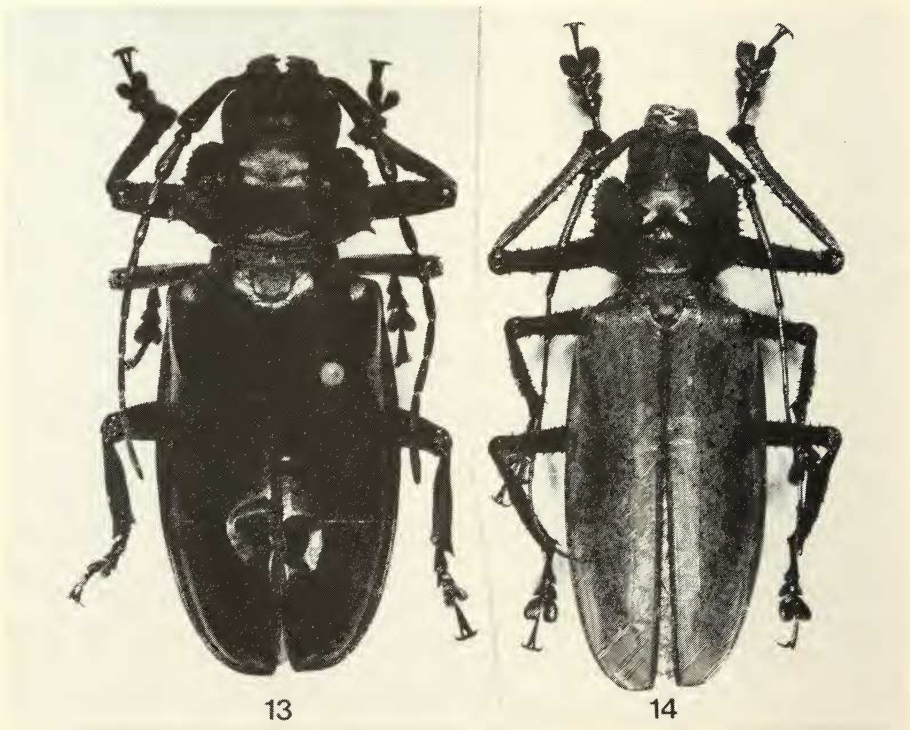
(Fig. 13)

Rhaphipodus manillae: Lacordaire, 1869, Gen. Col. 8: 107.

Mallodon manillae Newman, 1842, l. c.: 247.

Rhaphipodus manillae: Lameere, l. c.: 75.

Range: Luzon, Mountain Province, V & VI—1986; Negros IV—1985; Samar IX—1985: Lumawig leg.



Figs. 13–14: 13 *Rhaphipodus manillae* (NEWMAN), ♂, 14 *Remphan hopei* WATERHOUSE, ♂.

Genus **Remphan** WATERHOUSE, G. R.*Remphan* WATERHOUSE, G. R., 1836, Trans. Ent. Soc. London, 1: 67.*Rhaphipodus* subgen. *Remphan*: Lameere, 1903, l. c.: 79 (revision: 273).**Remphan hopei** WATERHOUSE

(Fig. 14)

Remphan hopei WATERHOUSE, 1836, l. c.: 67, pl. 8, fig. 1.*alteni* NONFRIED, 1891, Berl. Ent. Zs. 36: 376.*guineensis* (var.) LAMEERE 1893, Ann. Soc. Ent. France 62: 39.

Range: Thailand, Malay Peninsula, Andaman Islands, Riou Island, Burma, Laos, Sunda Islands. Philippines: Luzon, Mountain Province, IX-1986; Mindanao, VI-1075, VI-1977, V-1981, V-1986; Mindanao, Agusan del Norte, IV-1982; Mindanao, Surigao del Sur: Lumawig leg.

Tribe **Megopidini**

Antennal segment 3 not attaining base of pronotum *Toxeutes* NEWMAN
 Antennal segment 3 largely surpassing base of pronotum *Megopis* SERVILLE

Genus **Toxeutes** NEWMAN*Toxeutes* NEWMAN, 1840, Ann. Nat. Hist. V: 15.*Toxeutes*: LAMEERE, 1904, Anns. Soc. Ent. Belgique, 48 (1): 21 (revision: 439).Subgenus **Catypnes** PASCOE*Catypnes* PASCOE 1864, Journ. of Ent. 2: 243.*Toxeutes* subgenus *Catypnes*: Lameere, 1904, l. c.: 21.**Toxeutes (Catypnes) negrosianus** spec. nov.

(Fig. 15)

Head and basal antennal segments black on dorsal face; pronotum blackish brown; elytra, ventral face, legs and median antennal segments dark brown; apical antennal segments and tarsi lighter brown.

♂: Head short and broad, only slightly narrower than prothorax, coarsely, confluent punctate; frons with a deep, transverse, concave sulcus; genae strongly divergent, acute; antennal tubercles obtuse, separated by a flat depression, which ends in a deeper pit on vertex. Distance between the eyes on vertex more than half the width of head behind the eyes. Tempora with short, yellow pubescence.

Antennae attaining middle of elytra; scape short, not extending to posterior margin of eye, strongly and densely punctate; segment 3 $\frac{1}{3}$ longer than scape, 4 shorter than scape, 5 as long as scape, followings more and more shortened and flattened; 11 as long

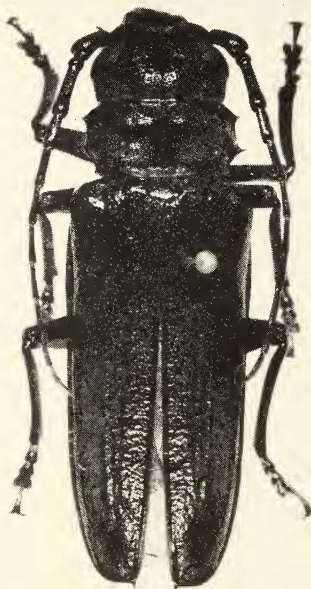


Fig. 15: *Toxentes (Catypnes) negrosianus* spec. nov., Holotypus ♂.

as 5; 3–5 endoapically with small poriferous pit, 6 and followings carinate and with poriferous grooves on both sides of carina, 10 almost, 11 entirely opaque.

Pronotum very short, twice as wide as long; lateral margins with a strong spine at apex, a thin, postmedian spine curved upwards, and a very small basal tooth; disc with two obtuse tumescences, in front of and behind them as well as towards the lateral margins with flat depressions; on both sides coarsely and densely and even confluent punctate, disc more finely and sparsely punctured.

Scutellum basally parallel, apically semicircular, with a few fine points.

Elytra narrowed toward apex, with small sutural teeth, coarsely and not very densely punctate, finely towards apex, strongly rugose in apical half; each with two rather distinct costae on disc and two indistinct lateral ones.

Prosternum thinly clothed with long hairs. Meso- and metasterna finely punctate and clothed with long, appressed, yellow pubescence. Abdomen with less dense, fine puncture, almost without pubescence, only the fifth, shallowly emarginate sternite with long hairs. Legs short, very finely and sparsely punctate; tibiae arcuate; tarsae short, first segment much shorter than second and third together.

♀: head considerably smaller than in male, much narrower than prothorax. Elytra and abdomen much longer: in male elytra $2\frac{1}{2}$ times as long as head and prothorax together, in female $3\frac{1}{2}$ times. Antennae surpassing first third of elytra. Sternites 4 and 5 narrowed, 4 parallel, 5 apically rounded.

Holotypus ♂, length 37 mm, width 12 mm, Negros oriental, V-1985, Lumawig leg. 2 Paratypes ♀♀, 42,3 & 33 mm, Negros oriental, V-1986, Lumawig leg. Types in author's collection.

The other so far known species of genus *Toxentes* occur in Australia (3) and New Guinea (1).

Genus *Megopis* SERVILLE

Megopis SERVILLE 1832, Ann. Soc. Ent. France 1: 161.

Megopis: LAMEERE 1909, Anns. Soc. Ent. Belgique 53 (4): 135 (revision: 549).

Subgenus *Baralipton* Thomson

Baralipton THOMSON, 1857, Arch. Ent. 1: 341.

Megopis Subgen. *Baralipton*: LAMEERE, 1909, l. c.: 151 (revision: 565).

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Elytra with feeble costae, formed by somewhat stronger granulation; lateral margin of pronotum rounded at base; antennal segment 3 shorter than 4 + 5 | 2 |
| - | Costae of elytra strong; lateral margin of pronotum with sharp tooth at base; antennal segment 3 much longer than 4 + 5 | 3 |
| 2 | Sides of pronotum strongly narrowed before apex, forming a distinct collar | |
| | <i>bicoloripes</i> Ritsema | |
| - | Sides of pronotum feebly narrowed before apex, not forming a collar | |
| | <i>mindanaonis</i> spec. nov. | |
| 3 | Integument reddish brown, with withish golden pubescence; second costa of elytra much stronger than the others; sides of pronotum evenly rounded | |
| | <i>sanchezi</i> Schwarzer | |
| - | Integument blackish, with yellow golden, very conspicuous pubescence; costae of elytra subequal; pronotum protuberant at sides | |
| | <i>lumawigi</i> spec. nov. | |

Megopis (*Baralipton*) *bicoloripes* RITSEMA

(Fig. 16, 20)

Megopis bicoloripes RITSEMA, 1881, Not. Leyden Mus. 3: 151.

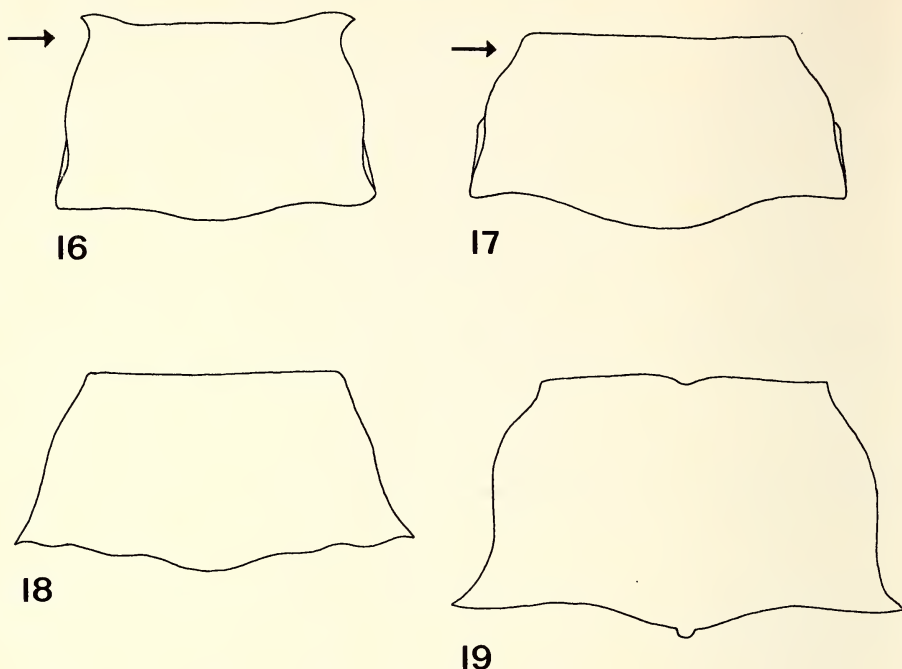
Range: Sumatra, Borneo. Philippines: Mindanao, IV-1977; Negros oriental, IX-1985, VI-1986: Lumawig leg.

Megopis (*Baralipton*) *mindanaonis* spec. nov.

(Fig. 17, 21)

Integument reddish; suture, margins and costae of elytra, apices of femora and of antennal segments 3-7 dark brown; pubescence yellow, very short, moderately dense.

♀: Frons with concave depression, surrounded by a narrow sulcus, finely and moderately densely granulate; genae straight; vertex with granulites beside the eyes and with



Figs. 16–19: Pronota of 16 *Megopis (Baraliopton) bicoloripes* RITSEMA, 17 *M. mindanaonis* spec. nov., 18 *M. sanchezi* SCHULTZE, 19 *M. lumawigi* spec. nov..

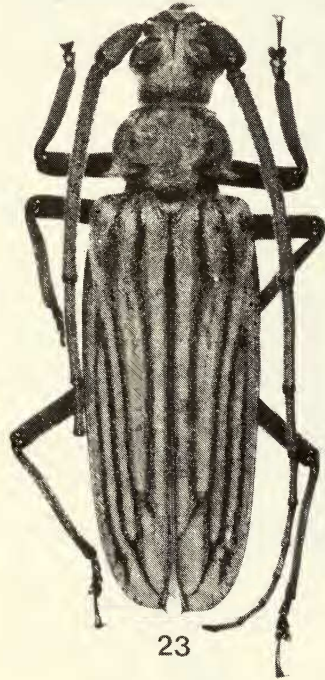
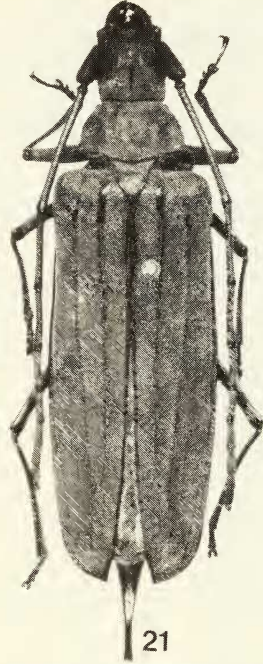
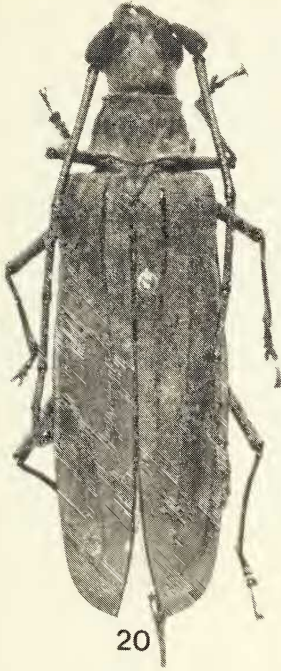
a thin, median line; distance between the eyes on vertex equal to $\frac{1}{3}$ of width of head behind them; sleeves long, feebly narrowed backwards.

Antennae attaining last sixth of elytra; scape moderately thick, very closely granulate; 3 almost five times as long as scape, little shorter than 4 + 5 together; $4\frac{1}{5}$ longer than 5, following segments subsequently shorted, 11 as long as 7.3–6 finely punctate/granulate; 5–7 with basal and apical poriferous areas, 8–11 completely poriferous.

Basal margin of pronotum double curved, posterior angles rounded, sides strongly rounded, apically very feebly narrowed, not forming a collar; some granulites at lateral margins near base, disc with a small group of points on each side in basal third. Pubescence not hiding integument.

Elytra somewhat narrowed behind basal fourth, tapering towards apex in apical half, with minimal sutural teeth; finely granulate from base to apex, with two costae, the inner one stronger; third costa obsolete; pubescence somewhat rough at base, extremely fine towards apex.

Figs. 20–23: 20 *Megopis (Baraliopton) bicoloripes* RITSEMA, ♀, 21 *M. mindanaonis* spec. nov. Holotypus ♀, 22 *M. sanchezi* SCHULTZE, 23 *M. lumawigi* spec. nov. Paratypus ♂.



Sterna with longer and denser pilosity, sternites with dustlike pubescence. Legs feeble, with fine and dense puncture and extremely fine pubescence; tibiae distinctly curved. Last segment of tarsae as long as others together.

Holotypus ♀, length 43,5 mm, width 12 mm, Mindanao, IV-1977, Lumawig leg. in author's collection.

Very close to *bicoloripes* Ritsema, but distinctly different by the shape of prothorax. ♂ still unknown.

Megopis (Baralipon) sanchezi SCHULTZE. (Fig. 18, 22)
Megopis (Baralipon) sanchezi SCHULTZE, 1920, Philipp. Journ. Science 16 (2): 192, Pl. 1, fig. 6.

Range: Luzon, Benguet, Baguio, W. Schultze coll.; Mt. Santo Tomas, Baguio, Lumawig leg.

„This species is very destructive to the Benguet pine. On several visits to the pine-clad mountains of Benguet around Baguio and on the trail do Mount Santo Tomas I came across a number of old trees of *Pinus insularis* Endl., which were badly infected by a species of cerambycid. In 1917 I succeeded in rearing an adult of *Megopis sanchezi* from some larvae that were kept in a piece of pine log“ (SCHULTZE, l. c.).

Megopis (Baralipon) lumawigi spec. nov. (Fig. 19, 23)

Integument black, pubescence yellow golden, the black costae on elytra showing a striking contrast. Antennae red, scape brown, segments 3-10 apically blackish.

♂: Frons with deep, horseshoe-like depression, surrounded by a narrow sulcus, densely and irregularly granulate and thinly pubescent, densely only within the depression; genae straight, apically rounded; distance between the eyes on vertex $\frac{1}{4}$ times larger than width of one eye; a narrow longitudinal line running backwards from the frontal depression over the whole vertex; the latter finely and densely granulate, with dense, short, appressed pubescence. Last two segments of antennae surpassing top of elytra; scape thick, little bit more than twice as long as wide, finely and closely granulate and with scattered bigger, shining, obtuse granules; 3 scarcely shorter than 4+5+6 together, curved, twice as long as 4, three times as long as 5, the followings more and more shortened, 11 as long as 9; 3 and 4 very delicately granulate, 5 and followings finely punctate; all segments with scattered, bigger granules like scape; 3-5 with a few dark, acute granules on ventral face; clothed with thin pubescence, ventral face of 3-6 with longer and denser pubescence.

Pronotum on both sides with a strong, median, lateral, more coarsely granulate protuberance; sides strongly narrowed in front of base, with fairly big, acute basal teeth; basal margin double curved with rather deep basal sulcus; finely granulate, with dense, appressed pubescence forming crowns.

Scutellum finely and densely granulate and pubescent.

Elytra convex on disc, flattened towards margins, with small sutural teeth at apex; humeral region with some bigger granulites, rest of surface extremely finely and densely punctate with exception of the black, granulate costae (first joins with second at beginning of apical fourth; third (humeral) costa divides into two after basal third, these two join more or less distinctly with second in apical fourth).

Prosternum apically with a broad, shallow, transversal sulcus, finely and not densely granulate in that sulcus, the rest very densely granulate, with thin pubescence. Metasternum clothed with somewhat longer, semierect pubescence. Abdomen very delicately and sparsely punctate, with thin, short pubescence. Sternite 5 apically with oval emargination. Legs thin. Femora and tibiae subparallel, very delicately granulate and pubescent. Last segment of tarsae as long as the first three together.

Holotypus ♂: length 36,5 mm, width 10 mm, Luzon, Lumawig leg. Paratype ♂: length 44 mm, width 13 mm, Luzon, Lumawig leg. Types in author's collection.

M. lumawigi sp. n. is close to *fimbriata* Lansberge (Sumatra, Borneo) and still more to *sanchezi* Schultz (Luzon). Differs from both mainly by the strongly sculptured pronotum, red antennae and conspicuous golden yellow pubescence.

Tribe Prionini

Third tarsal segment wider than long, roundish *Priotyranus* THOMSON
Third tarsal segment oblong, subparallel *Prionomma* WHITE

Genus Priotyranus THOMSON

Priotyranus THOMSON, 1857, Arch. Ent. 1: 120.

Priotyranus: GEMMINGER & HAROLD, 1873 Cta. Col. 9: 2759.

Priotyranus: LAMEERE, 1910, Annals. Soc. Ent. Belgique, 54 (10): 272 (revision: 701).

Subgenus Kinibalua BATES

Kinibalua BATES, 1889, Proceed. Zool. Soc.: 391.

Priotyranus subgenus *Kinibalua*: LAMEERE, 1910 l. c.: 275 (704).

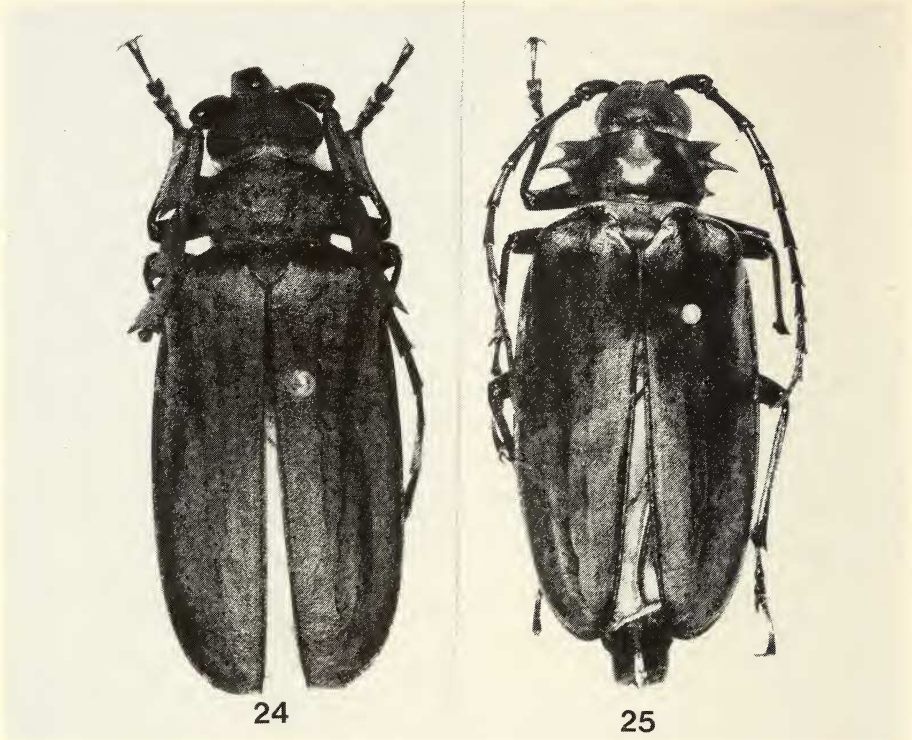
***Priotyranus (Kinibalua) megalops* BATES**

(Fig. 24)

Kinibalua megalops BATES, 1889, l. c.

Priotyranus subgenus *Kinibalua megalops*: LAMEERE, 1910, l. c.

Range: Sumatra, Borneo, Philippines, without further data, 1 ♂, Lumawig leg.



Figs. 24–25: 24 *Priotyranus (Kinibalua) megalops* (BATES), ♂, 25 *Prionomma* (s. str.) *mindanaona* SCHULTZE, ♀.

Genus *Prionomma* White

Prionomma WHITE, 1853, Cat. Col. Brit. Mus. 7: 19.

Prionomma: LAMEERE, 1910, l. c.: 277 (706).

Subgenus *Prionomma* White

Prionomma White Subgen. *Prionomma* s. str. Lameere, 1910, l. c.: 279 (708).

Prionomma (s. str.) *mindanaona* Schultze

(Fig. 25)

Prionomma mindanaona SCHULTZE, 1922, Deutsche Ent. Zs.: 36, Pl. 1, fig. 7.

Range: Mindanao. Bukidnon, Lindaban, M. Ramos coll. 1 ♀ (Holotypus in Mus. Dresden). Philippines, without further data, 1 ♀, Lumawig leg. It is interesting that *mindanaona* Schultze does not belong to subgenus *Ancyloprotus* White like the tow

other south-east-asian species (*bigibbosum* White and *javanum* Lansberge), but to *Prionomma* s. str. without gibbositities on pronotum, established for *atratum* (Gmelin) from Sri Lanka.

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Anschrift des Verfassers:

Dr. K.-E. Hüdelpohl

Rabhof Breitenloh

D-8211 Breitbrunn a. Chiemsee